

R8903

MINNESOTA CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

September 1989

ANNUAL REPORT

1988 - 89

CURA RESOURCE COLLECTION

Center for Urban and Regional Affairs
University of Minnesota
330 Humphrey Center

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction.	1
Mission	2
History	2
Surveys Conducted in 1988-89.	3
Contributions to University Teaching, Research, and Communication.	5
Internal Operating Improvements	6
Current Staffing.	8
Professional Activities	8
Public Relations.	9
Governance.	10
Appendices:	
A Other Services Provided by MCSR	A-1
B Unreimbursed Consulting	B-1
C 1988-89 MCSR Advisory Committee	C-1
D Client Feedback Questionnaire	D-1
E MCSR Project Responsibility Worksheet	E-1
F Annotated List and Index of Past Surveys and Data Files	F-1

Introduction

The Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) is the survey research center of the University of Minnesota, providing services to the University itself and to the Minnesota community. This report provides a brief description of the Center and a summary of activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989. This is the second annual report and this year's closely follows that of last year's with two exceptions; a new section has been added on staffing and a new Appendix F, described below.

This past year again has been one of intense activity and rapid growth. The number of full-service or complete surveys conducted for clients grew from 20 to 22 compared to the previous year, and the number of people surveyed grew from 14,562 to 20,368. In addition to growth in the number of surveys conducted, there has been a concomitant growth in the complexity of survey sampling and questionnaire design. MCSR also provided other services to 9 clients (see Appendix A).

In addition to these services provided for a fee, MCSR has provided 100 hours of unreimbursed consultation to 68 people as summarized below. A full list of these consultations is provided in Appendix B.

Unreimbursed MCSR Consulting

		Number of <u>People</u>	<u>Hours</u>
University	Faculty	15	31.75
	Students	14	19.75
Outside	Government	20	19.75
	Non-profits	18	28.75
		----	-----
		67	100.00

The major purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the activities at MCSR from July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989. Sections of this report designed to meet this end include: a list of the surveys conducted (mail and telephone); contributions to University teaching, research, and communication; improvements made in the areas of management, technology, and accommodations; recent professional activities of the staff; public relations activities; a list of partial service projects; and lists of those who received unreimbursed consulting services. A secondary purpose of this report is to document the mission, history, staffing, and governance of MCSR. Two documents were created during this past year to improve communication with clients and are included in Appendix D (Client Feedback Questionnaire) and Appendix E (MCSR Project Responsibility Worksheet). A special feature of this year's annual report is to present an annotated list of past surveys and data files (Appendix F) in the hope that this will encourage secondary analysis of this rich resource.

Mission

MCSR exists to promote and facilitate the use of high quality survey research techniques. On the one hand, it works to support public policy analysis and development within Minnesota. On the other, it works to serve the survey research needs of the University of Minnesota at whatever scale is required.

At this point in time, MCSR is primarily a facility for supporting mail and telephone surveys. The standards employed and results obtained are of the highest quality. It is a primary goal to maintain and, if possible, improve this capability.

For public policy makers, MCSR provides three types of services. The first is high quality surveys. This service goes beyond fielding a good survey, and often engages faculty experts in designing the research and analyzing the results. Second, MCSR has an educational function that involves promoting the proper use of survey research as a means of developing policy. Third, MCSR critiques the work of others pointing out where results can be properly used or should be disregarded.

For the University of Minnesota, MCSR serves many functions. In support of good research, MCSR assists with quality data collection and in writing proposals to obtain funding for this research. Access is provided to the data bases from past surveys, both previous MCSR surveys and, to a growing extent, national surveys. It can also provide a laboratory for research on survey research. A small reference collection is being developed to serve the survey research needs of students and faculty.

In support of the educational mission of the University, MCSR annually publishes a catalog of university courses offered in survey research. MCSR is also involved in formal classroom teaching and in informal teaching through the use of student employees.

MCSR does not seek business in the private sector and attempts to avoid conflicts with private sector market research firms. All survey data collected by MCSR becomes public information after 18 months.

History

MCSR began in 1968 as a part of the Sociology Department. The emphasis in the early days, under the direction of Michael Q. Patton, was on evaluation research. In 1981, Professor Ronald Anderson assumed the directorship and the emphasis changed to survey research. In 1982, he initiated the first Twin Cities Area Survey, an omnibus survey serving the needs of many public agencies and university researchers. He followed this in 1984 with another omnibus survey, the Minnesota State Survey. These omnibus surveys, together with the many individual surveys, remain the center of MCSR's activities.

By 1986, MCSR's level of activity had become large enough that it was no longer reasonable to be a small part of one department. Operating deficits were a major concern. MCSR was transferred to the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) and became a resource accessible to the entire University. CURA's Assistant Director for Research, Dr. William Craig, became Director of the Center. Because of CURA's extensive ties to public agencies, MCSR became more accessible to public policy makers outside the University.

Since the first year under CURA, 1986-87, MCSR has experienced significant growth and change. The number of full-time equivalent professional employees has grown from one to four. The number of projects undertaken has more than doubled and the number of people surveyed has grown by 50 percent. Numerous procedural, managerial, and technical changes have accompanied this growth, as documented in this and the previous annual report.

Surveys Conducted in 1988-89

The following page summarizes the surveys conducted in the past year. Where the effort or contract straddled two fiscal years, surveys are reported here only when the majority of the work was completed in the July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 period.

More detailed descriptions of each of these surveys are presented in Appendix F. In most cases, a full report documents the methodology and findings; these reports may be viewed in the MCSR offices or a copy can be made for a nominal fee.

Original data files are also on file with MCSR for a majority of projects which included data coding and processing as part of their contract with MCSR. These data files are available for use by other researchers 18 months after they have been delivered to the client or when released by the client, whichever comes first.

Compared to previous years, the number of surveys conducted has increased substantially. Moreover, there has been a continuing shift towards mail surveys which now comprise over half of completed surveys, compared to none in 1985-86. Using well-known techniques, MCSR has been able to achieve response rates of 70-80 percent on mail surveys with costs 60 percent of those for a comparable telephone survey.

The surveys conducted during the past year have been more complex and challenging than those of earlier years, indicating increasing sophistication of clients and ever-increasing skill levels at MCSR. Sampling has been more difficult with surveys of rare populations and panel designs. Clients have probed more complex issues requiring more work in designing and coding the survey instrument. The staff at MCSR has welcomed these challenges and has successfully responded to them.

FULL SERVICE PROJECTS: FISCAL YEAR 1988-89

		<u>Completed Surveys</u>	
		<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Mail</u>
1)	OMNIBUS SURVEYS		

	Twin Cities Area Survey 1988	1,000	
	Minnesota State Survey 1988	1,200	
2)	UNIVERSITY PROJECTS		

	University of Minnesota Public Opinion Poll		
	- Office of the V P for External Relations	820	
	New Business Survey		
	- Natural Resources Research Institute - UMD	172	
	Attitude Assessment of Gender Issues		
	Affecting Faculty Work Performance		
	- School of Public Health		68
	Political Patriotism Follow-up Survey		
	- Department of Political Science	281	
	Minnesota Water Quality Survey		
	- Center for Urban and Regional Affairs	404	
	Survey of Recycling in Hennepin County		
	- Department of Psychology		1,096
	Survey of Battered Women's Programs in		
	Non-Metropolitan Minnesota		
	- School of Social Work		29
	B.O.S.S. Project Evaluation Survey		
	- Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs	35	
	University of Minnesota Sexual Harassment Survey		
	- Office of Equal Opportunity		4,011
	University of Minnesota Police Survey		
	- University Police Department	406	
	University of Minnesota Staff Opinion Survey		
	- Personnel Department		3,392
	University of Minnesota Bicycling Survey		
	- Department of Physical Planning		531
3)	NON-UNIVERSITY PROJECTS		

	Olmsted County Agricultural Trauma Study	540	
	- Minnesota Department of Health		800
	Minnesota Banker Survey		
	- Spring Hill Center	56	
	MSPAN High School Cohort Follow-up Study		
	- Higher Education Coordinating Board/ SRI Intl.	1,210	
	Minnesota Senior Needs and Resources Study		
	- Wilder Foundation	542	
	St. Cloud/Eau Claire Worksite Survey		
	- Minnesota Department of Health	414	
	Childhood Practitioner Survey		
	- MN Association for the Education of Young Children		631
	Minnesota DNR Public Opinion Poll		
	- MN Dept of Natural Resources	2,403	
	Survey about Humane Society Issues		
	- Humane Society of Ramsey County		327
GRAND TOTALS		9,483	10,885

Contributions to University Teaching, Research, and Communication

Until recently, communication among people interested in survey research at the University of Minnesota has been limited. MCSR has taken numerous steps during this past fiscal year to build a community of those interested in this field.

- * Compiled and published the second annual directory of Courses in Survey Research. It lists courses from 20 units where at least 25 percent of the course was devoted to survey research material.
- * Continued to actively search out faculty to work with MCSR in submitting proposals for funded research. MCSR scans the State Register and other sources looking for potential projects where a joint MCSR/Faculty project could produce a useful product for a state agency. Two of this year's projects were of this type.
- * Helped to provide access to ICPSR (the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research) in conjunction with Professor William Flanigan, Political Science.
- * Provided access to national poll data by subscribing to POLL at the Roper Center. MCSR splits the subscription cost with Professor David Fan, Genetics and Cell Biology. MCSR sent invitational letters to selected department heads and provided technical assistance to a number of faculty and graduate students.
- * Continued a seminar series started last year. Professor Philip Smith, Biometry, gave a luncheon seminar on "Handling Missing and Erroneous Data From Surveys." MCSR organized and co-sponsored, with the Humphrey Institute and the School of Social Work, a presentation and workshop on the "Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)." Professor Martin David, from the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty, gave a lecture and led the hands-on computer workshop. A significant portion of the large audience came from state and regional government.
- * Acquired and began circulating PC-SIPP and the Ingress/PC database manager. This package allows researchers full access to a two percent sample of the full SIPP database and experience in using this complex system.
- * Began an extraordinary expansion of survey research services for University administrative bodies. In addition to an external poll of Minnesotans and their opinions about the University, MCSR conducted five internal surveys of faculty, staff, and students.
- * Added MCSR as a new listing in the Instructional Resources Handbook published by the Office of Educational Development Programs.
- * Produced first Annual Report. This was distributed to selected faculty and administrators across campus.

- * Cooperated with the Department of Forest Resources in submitting a successful proposal to the National Park Service to become the Great Lakes Cooperative Park Study Unit. Because of the quality of the University of Minnesota's proposal, we were invited to also become the Social Sciences Field Unit to serve both the Rocky Mountain and Midwest Regions.
- * Initiated a policy of allowing faculty a limited number of free questions on the Fall omnibus surveys. This year Professor Donald McTavish asked questions about people's faith in nursing homes. Questions must be oriented towards public policy and the faculty member must agree to draft a press release. Beginning in Fall 1989, the free questions will be awarded on a competitive basis.
- * Provided many other services, including guest lectures. See also list of survey projects, partial service projects (Appendix A), and unreimbursed consulting (Appendix B).

Internal Operating Improvements

At MCSR, quality products and client satisfaction goals and the initiatives documented below were undertaken during the past year to improve performance in these areas.

- * Began using CATI, computer assisted telephone interviewing, on a trial basis.
- * Improved data "cleaning" function in two major ways. We began having our data entry contractors check for and correct out-of-range responses and skip patterns. Secondly, MCSR's internal cleaning operations were switched to the SPSS Data Entry software package. These changes have lowered costs and improved turn-around. Careful checking has shown no loss in data quality, even some improvements.
- * Added to our small resource collection of survey research publications. List includes: Converse, Survey Research in the United States; Sudman and Bradburn, Asking Questions; American Public Opinion Index, 1987; ICPSR, Guide to Resources and Services; Groves et al, Telephone Survey Methodology; Kalton, Introduction to Survey Sampling; Kiecolt and Nathan, Secondary Analysis of Survey Data; Converse and Presser, Survey Questions; complete set of SPSS/PC manuals; and ISR-University of Michigan, General Interviewer Techniques: A Self-Instructional Workbook for Telephone and Personal Interviewer Training. In addition we acquired all available back issues of Public Opinion Quarterly, 1962-1982.
- * Began to access POLL at the Roper Center, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, and the American Public Opinion Index as questionnaires and data sets for comparison with MCSR surveys.

- * Created and began to utilize a "Client Feedback Questionnaire" (See Appendix D). The purpose of this questionnaire is to ask clients to evaluate our work so we can continue to make improvements. Individual projects may have good reasons for having problems, but when one or two factors appear as consistent problems, we know we have to take corrective measures.
- * Designed and began using an "MCSR Project Responsibility Worksheet" (See Appendix E). Any one project can have dozens of issues to be resolved and tasks that must be completed. Our feedback questionnaire showed that clients were often confused and surveys were delayed because of misinterpretations of methodology and responsibilities, e.g. which party will provide cover art for a mail survey. The "Project Responsibility Worksheet" seems to have resolved these problems by making sure that all issues are raised and that both MCSR and the client are clear about responsibilities from the beginning of a project.
- * Reviewed University's undergraduate pay scales and adjusted MCSR's rates accordingly. Biggest changes were 1) upgrading rate paid to computer personnel and 2) instituting a step increase to compensate interviewers and coders with longer service and high performance. Highly evaluated interviewers are given raises after 100 hours and 200 hours of service.
- * Increased reliance on our interviewer telephone monitoring system. A separate monitor is now assigned, in addition to the supervisor, on any shift where five or more interviewers are working. This tool assures a high quality product, as well as improving the management and training of student interviewers.
- * Implemented an internal cost accounting system to allow monitoring of project expenditures on a timely basis.
- * Made numerous improvements to workspace and equipment. Added partitions in interviewer rooms. Purchased a new IBM PS/2 model 50 microcomputer for data cleaning and analysis. Purchased a new answering machine that will also serve as a bulletin board for interviewers needing to know evening and weekend work schedules. Improved entrance by replacing wooden door with unbreakable glass.
- * Made a conscious decision to conduct small research projects within as many surveys as possible. The results will be aimed at improving MCSR survey methodology. Some of the more significant findings have been presented at the Field Director's Conference (see Professional Activities).

Current Staffing

During the past year, MCSR added a full-time Survey Manager, Nancy Davenport. This brings the number of full time equivalent positions at MCSR to four.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PERCENT TIME</u>
William J. Craig	Director	50%
Rossana Rae Armson	Assistant Director	100
Nancy J. Davenport	Survey Manager	100
Antoinette McGinley	Senior Account Specialist	50
Barbara Bagley	Senior Secretary	100

MCSR is able to produce its wide range of services from this small core staff through extensive use of students, both graduate and undergraduate. The training of students is part of MCSR's mission. During the past year, 3 graduate Research Assistants and 66 undergraduate students worked at MCSR. Students are recruited from a wide variety of disciplines and last year's students represented 34 different departments.

Using intelligent, motivated young people yields benefits in high productivity and high quality surveys. These benefits more than compensate for the high training costs associated with the relatively high turnover of students who, by design, leave the University after four years.

Professional Activities

MCSR and its staff are committed to the highest levels of professionalism. This commitment demands participation in the survey research community, both as a contributor and as a learner.

The Center is active in a number of national activities. It has been a member of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) and has been receiving that association's professional journal, Public Opinion Quarterly, since 1986. MCSR is a sponsor and an active member of the National Network of State Polls. It has also been a regular contributor to the Survey Research newsletter published by the Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois.

Director William Craig is a member of AAPOR and has attended every conference since the Spring of 1986. The National Network of State Polls has held its annual meeting in conjunction with AAPOR and Dr. Craig has attended and participated in those meetings. They have been invaluable for getting advice from other professionals and for making the acquaintances that form a professional network.

Each year MCSR's Director undertakes one or more significant policy oriented research projects using special questions included in the Twin Cities or Minnesota State omnibus survey. Last year, the result was the six-part Profiles of the Twin Cities Poor. This year the focus was on "Who Shops Downtown" with a lead article in the CURA Reporter and much coverage by the Twin Cities print and electronic media. The major findings were that the Minneapolis and St. Paul downtowns do indeed have significant potential for increasing retail sales, but the biggest limiting factors are the cost and availability of parking.

Assistant Director Rossana Armson has attended the annual National Field Director's Conference since 1986. In 1989 she served as program chair: recruiting papers and moderators, organizing the conference schedule, and promoting the conference by mailing out preliminary programs. In 1990 she will act as co-chair of local arrangements.

Survey Manager Nancy Davenport has attended the National Field Director's Conference since 1987. Her 1989 Conference paper was "Strategies to Increase Survey Response Rates: Two Methodological Studies". The first study showed no difference in mail survey response rates using different color survey instruments. The second looked at telephone followups: respondents who received a telephone reminder after their final survey mailing were 20% more likely to return a completed survey than those who received no telephone reminder.

Project Manager Timothy Beebe attended the National Field Director's Conference and presented preliminary results of a study designed to see if MCSR can reduce telephone survey costs by reducing the number of attempts to call a given number, without introducing bias. The title of his paper was "How Many Contacts are Enough". The preliminary conclusion is that we can indeed reduce the number of tries from the current 10 attempts, to at least 6.

Public Relations

Public relations are important to MCSR for two reasons. As an advocate of survey research, we encourage the wide distribution of high quality stories based on our work. As an organization dependent on contracts for its survival, we need to make more potential clients aware of our services. A number of initiatives were undertaken in the past year:

- * Continued to issue press releases resulting in 23 articles in the print media across the state. Three topics generated the most interest: downtown shopping (mentioned above), the most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities (crime and drugs are now top issues), and the most important problem facing people in Minnesota (environmental and social concerns are growing). These releases also resulted in a television and dozens of radio spots as reporters from the electronic media pursued stories about research results. Three longer interviews were held on commercial radio stations.

- * Began to encourage clients to issue press releases. MCSR has offered to help write these releases. University Relations has agreed to provide its services to any organization, even those outside the University, if MCSR was involved and is mentioned.
- * Continued to purchase space in the League of Minnesota Cities' City Products and Services Guide.
- * Continued working with the State Planning Agency and its deputy commissioner, Jack Ditmore, to hold an informational meeting for state agencies. Ditmore mailed an invitation to all deputy commissioners and research department heads. This meeting resulted in several clients, including those who could not attend, but were inspired by the notice to follow-up.
- * Continued Metropolitan informational meetings, one each in Minneapolis and St. Paul, inviting all prospective omnibus survey clients.
- * Continued an institutional listing in AAPOR's (American Association for Public Opinion Research) publication Agencies and Organizations Represented in AAPOR Membership.
- * Revised and reprinted the MCSR brochure. This attractive 12 page brochure was widely distributed, including a mail to 500 prospective clients for the Fall Omnibus Surveys.

Governance

MCSR is a part of the University of Minnesota. As a division of the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA), which reports directly to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, it serves as an all-University resource.

While CURA has direct responsibility for MCSR, an Advisory Committee has been established, comprised of experts and users from the field of survey research (see Appendix C). University faculty dominate this committee, with representatives from every college and from every department with a significant interest in this area. Faculty fill 10 of the 13 positions, the remainder are users from the public sector: one each from local, regional, and state government. With the retirement of its chair, the advisory committee did not meet during the past year, but individual members provided invaluable assistance in many areas to MCSR staff.

Internal staff meetings are held weekly and involve all senior staff. The major purpose of these meetings is to solve problems and to coordinate work. They are also used to share information about survey results and methodological findings from MCSR projects or those of other researchers.

APPENDIX A

Other Services Provided by MCSR

Projects and Clients Contracting for Less than a Full Survey Project

Fiscal Year 1988-89

	Survey Design -----	Consul- tation -----	Data Collection -----	Coding/ Editing -----	Data file Construction -----	Data Analysis -----
Household Hazardous Waste Surveys - Hennepin County	X	X		X	X	X
1988 Annual Clinics' Survey - Community Clinic Consortium	X	X		X	X	X
U of M Repair Services - Legislative Auditor			X	X		
Survey of Student Perceptions - Bruce Pflaum	X			X	X	X
Collections - MN Pollution Control Agency	X	X		X	X	X
Family Day Care Survey - Michael Kauper	X	X	X			
Analysis of 1984 Low Income Survey - Mpls Community Action Agency		X				X
RUBICON Poll - St. Paul Academy				X	X	X
Faces IV - Family Social Science Dept.			X			

APPENDIX B

Unreimbursed Consulting

Provided to State and Local Government Units

TIME FRAME	NAME	DEPARTMENT OR UNIT	TYPE OF SERVICE	HOURS
July 88	Nancy Weber	Ramsey Co. Public Information	Program evaluation & methods	.50
July 88	Sarah Stoesz	MN Dept. of Jobs & Training	Survey design	1.00
July 88	Jacqueline Bird	Ramsey County	Survey design	.75
August 88	Donna Portner	MN Pollution Control Agency	Survey data	.25
Summer 88	Pat Scott	Mpls. School Board	Survey critique	1.00
Summer 88	Carol Milligan	MN Dept. of Agriculture	Survey design & sampl	3.00
Sept 88	Susan Ridgley	MN Pollution Control Agency	Survey design	.50
Oct 88	Joe Welsh	Moorhead State	Survey data	.25
Oct 88	Chris Lukesh	St. Paul Housing Info.	Progress evaluation & data work	.25
Nov 88	Sherryl Livingston	MN Pollution Control Agency	Training needs assess	1.00
Nov 88	Paul Muller	Bemiji State	Sampling	.25
Dec 88	Art Tredwell	Ramsey Co. Human Services	Data on minorities	.50
Jan 89	Steven Scholl	MN Dept of Jobs & Training	Develop data base & do presentation	.25
Jan 89	Ron Johnson	MN Dept. of Education	Survey design	1.25
March 89	Jim Jacobson	Attorney General's Office	Survey design	4.00
March 89	Lynn Englund	City of Rockford	Survey design	.75
March 89	Dorothy Anderson	DNR Forestry	Sampling issues & weighting issues	1.00
April 89	Tom Johnson	Henn. Co. Attorney	Survey design	1.00
Spring 89	Elaine Lange	Senate Research	Methodology & cost	.75
Spring 89	Elvira Toledo	Mpls Community Action Agency	Report review	1.50
			SUM TOTAL OF HOURS	19.75

Unreimbursed Consulting Provided to the University of Minnesota

STATUS	TIME FRAME	NAME	DEPARTMENT OR UNIT	TYPE OF SERVICE	HOURS
Faculty	August 88	Rosemarie Parks	Education	Proposal	1.0
Grad student	Sept 88	Tom Legg	Ag. & Economics	Survey design	1.0
Faculty	Sept 88	Dorothy Vawter	Biomedical Ethics Center	Survey design	1.0
Student	Oct 88	Rebecca Lind	Journalism	Survey costs	1.0
Student	Oct 88	Andrew Schwab	Ag. & Economics	Sampling	1.0
Faculty	Oct 88	Ira Moscovice	Health Services Research	Project costing	1.0
Faculty	Fall 88 - Spring 88	Ron Anderson	Sociology	Methods course	2.0
Faculty	Nov 88	Ed Goetz	Design, Housing, & Apparel	Critique survey	1.0
Faculty	Nov 88	Prof Auerbach	Law School	Data file work	1.0
Faculty	Nov 88	Paul Reynolds	Sociology	Guest lecture	2.0
Faculty	Nov 88	J. David Smith	Fisheries and Wildlife	Sampling error	1.0
Student	Dec 88	Ram Venga	Sociology	Analysis	1.0
Faculty	Fall 88 - Winter 89	David Lime	Forest Resources	Proposal and on-site review	6.0
Grad student	Jan 89	Marsha Saucheray	Anthropology	Survey design	1.0
Grad student	Jan 89	Theano Koop	Geography	Thesis data collection	3.0
Grad student	Jan 89	Carol Morgaine	Home Economics Education	Survey design	2.0
Faculty	Jan 89	Glenn Hendricks	Office of International Education	Coding/keypunch	2.0
Student	Winter 89	Karen Marcotte	Geography	Survey design	2.0
Faculty	March 89	Esther Wattenberg	Social Work	Coding methods	2.0
Faculty	March 89	Charles Backstrom	Political Science	Questionnaire critique	2.0
Student	April 89	Scott Chesney	HIPA/ Architecture	1984 Low Income Survey	1.2
Student	April 89	Tom Hedin	Sociology	CATI evaluation	1.0
Faculty	April 89	Judy Garrard	Health Services Research	Report critique	1.0
Grad student	May 89	Greg McAvoy	Political Science	Research design & survey methods	1.2
Grad student	May 89	Terri Haverluk	Geography	Survey design	1.0
Lecturer/ Faculty	Spring - Summer 89	Lawrence Roth/ Ross Azevedo	Industrial Relations	Questionnaire critique	5.5
Faculty	June 89	Barbara Lukermann	Humphrey Institute	Survey strategy	1.5
Grad student	June 89	B. Bakama	Geography	Questionnaire critique	2.5
Student	June 89	Laurie Anderson	Geography	Questionnaire critique	1.0
SUM TOTAL OF HOURS					51.5

Unreimbursed Consulting Provided to Non-Profit Groups

HOURS

TIME FRAME	NAME	DEPARTMENT OR UNIT	TYPE OF SERVICE	HOURS
July 88	John Cornwell	MN High Technology Council	Survey design	1.00
July 88	Steven Leader	Weitzman Group	Survey data	.50
Fall 88	Paula Donnelly	Urban Coalition	Survey management, data, & sampling	1.50
Fall 88	Katie Williams	MAEYC	Sampling & survey design	1.50
Fall 88 - Winter 89	Tom Copeland	Resources for Child Caring	Survey design, report outline, & evaluation	2.25
Sept 88	Survey Research Class	St. Mary's	Lecture on survey research	2.00
October 88	Lisa Taylor	Natinal Retiree Volunteer Center	Lecture	4.00
October 88	Michael Lee	MPIRG	Survey design	1.00
December 88	Theresa Murray	MN Justice Foundation	Survey design	.25
Summer 88 - Fall 88	Sue Ann Malone	Coalition for Battered Women	Survey design	5.25
January 89	Roman Wheeler	Northern Services Incorp	Survey design	1.00
January 89	Paul Sherburne	Ramsey County Humane Society	Survey design	1.25
March 89	Bruce Pflaum	High School Student	Survey design	1.50
April 89	Mike Kauper	Family Day Care Provider	Survey design	2.50
April 89	Mike Temali	North End Area Revitalization, Inc.	Survey design	.50
Spring 89	Carol Kuechler	Wilder Research	Weighting issues	1.00
June 89	Anita Ross	Emergency Food Shelf Network	Questionnaire critique & printing	1.00
June 89	Vicki Riechow	ReAPP	Evaluation of project	.75
SUM TOTAL OF HOURS				28.75

APPENDIX C

1988-89 MCSR Advisory Committee Members

University of Minnesota Representatives

John Campbell, Psychology
Terry Childers, Marketing & Business Law
William Flanigan, Political Science
Theodore Graham-Tomasi, Agriculture & Applied Economics
Robert Leik, Sociology
Karen Seashore Louis, Educational Policy and Administration
Frank Martin, Applied Statistics
Yorgos Stephanedes, Civil & Mineral Engineering
Albert Tims, Journalism & Mass Communications
James Vaupel, Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs
Wayne Welch, Educational Psychology

Government Representatives

Phillip Eckhert, Hennepin County Planning & Development
Paul Gunderson, Minnesota Dept. of Health, Center for Health Statistics
Michael Munson, Metropolitan Council

APPENDIX D

CLIENT FEEDBACK QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY: _____

Please give us your evaluation of MCSR performance on the study named above.

Your responses can help us to do a better job in the future.

Your completed questionnaire will be used by itself and as part of a continuing database.

The questionnaire uses the same answer categories for most of the questions.

Please turn the page and begin.

PLEASE CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER OPPOSITE TO SHOW YOUR EVALUATION OF MCSR PERFORMANCE ON EACH ITEM FOLLOWING. APPLY YOUR RATINGS JUST TO THIS ONE STUDY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	OUTSTANDING:	exceeded my expectations					
		SATISFACTORY:	met my expectations				
			SATISFACTORY WITH RESERVATIONS:				
			did not quite meet expectations				
				UNSATISFACTORY:			
				below my expectations			
					Not sure how to respond		
						Does not apply to this job	
	V	V	V	V	V	V	
1. GOOD GRASP OF THE ISSUES, complete understanding of the project objectives and of management's reasons for doing the research.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2. TECHNICAL COMPETENCE in study design, data collection, editing, and coding; project management.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3. KEEPING THE SCHEDULE, meeting the deadlines.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4. STAYING WITHIN YOUR BUDGET EXPECTATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5. NO SURPRISES; giving you prompt information on problems that develop with the work, or with meeting deadlines, or with costs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6. FLEXIBILITY; taking it in stride when you ask for changes after the job is underway.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7. CLIENT SERVICE; returning phone calls promptly, being available for a meeting on short notice, giving plenty of unhurried time and attention to situations that need it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
8. REPORTING RESULTS: clear, useful written report, no errors in data, and almost perfect spelling, punctuation, and grammar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
9. DATA FILE: no errors in data, well-documented, easy to read, in proper format.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. OVERALL EVALUATION, putting it all together.	1	2	3	4	5	6	

PLEASE CIRC
ONE NUMBER
FOR EACH IT

- A. If any of your ratings were "Unsatisfactory" (4) or "Satisfactory with reservations" (3), we would appreciate knowing more. Please use the space below.

ITEM # ____ . _____

ITEM # ____ . _____

- B. If there is anything else you want to tell us about what you liked or did not like, please use this space.

Please give us your name (optional):

_____ Date: ____/____/____

Thank you for your assistance. Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope or send it to:

William J. Craig, Director
Minnesota Center for Survey Research
2122 Riverside Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454-1320

APPENDIX E

MCSR PROJECT RESPONSIBILITY WORKSHEET

MCSR PROJECT RESPONSIBILITY WORKSHEET
(Circle one number per topic unless instructed otherwise)

PROJECT NAME: _____

I. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SURVEY TYPE

1. Telephone (complete Part II on reverse side).
2. Mail (complete Part III on reverse side).
3. Personal interview (cover all details separately in contract).
4. Group administration (cover all details separately in contract).

B. SAMPLE SIZE (N = _____), defined as follows:

1. A specified number of surveys will be completed.
2. As many surveys as possible will be completed from the given sample.

C. APPLICATION TO UNIVERSITY'S HUMAN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

1. Client will submit and receive approval before survey work starts (includes all University research, except omnibus surveys).
2. Covered by MCSR blanket application (includes omnibus surveys and non-university research except surveys on sensitive topics and/or surveys of populations other than competent adults).

D. SAMPLE

1. Client will provide.
2. MCSR will sample from material provided by client.
3. MCSR will purchase sample.
4. MCSR will generate sample.

E. QUESTIONNAIRE CONTENT AND ORDER

1. Client will provide questions in "final" form and order.
2. Client will draft questionnaire, MCSR will comment/critique with the final questions agreed to mutually.
3. MCSR will draft questions from client list of issues and needs.
4. MCSR will work with client to define dimensions of problem; moving through to issues that are salient to respondents, and finally question drafting.

F. PRETEST SIZE: (N = _____)

G. QUESTIONNAIRE TYPING/RETYPING

1. Client's responsibility
2. MCSR's responsibility

H. PRINTING OF INSTRUMENT

1. Client's responsibility
2. MCSR's responsibility

I. CODING AND EDITING (Circle all that apply)

1. MCSR will edit completed surveys (look for clear markings, etc.).
2. Client will edit completed surveys (look for clear markings, etc.).
3. MCSR will develop code scheme for open-ended responses.
4. Client will develop code scheme for open-ended responses.

5. MCSR will code open-ended responses.

6. Client will code open-ended responses.

7. "Coders" will keep lists of responses to specified open-ended questions.

8. None of the above.

J. COMPUTER DATA PROCESSING BY MCSR (Circle all that apply)

1. Not applicable (edited interview forms delivered to client).
2. Raw data file only (subcontracted to a professional data entry firm).
 - a. entered and verified
 - b. screened for inappropriate responses
3. Clean data file in SPSS format.
 - a. SPSS-PC
 - b. SPSS 9.0 on the University CYBER
 - c. SPSS-X on the University VAX
4. Frequency distribution of answers to all questions.
5. Selected crosstabulations (specified apriori).
6. More complex runs to support detailed analysis.

K. REPORTS REQUIRED FROM MCSR (Circle all that apply)

1. Technical report
 - a. Methodology
 - b. Frequency distribution
2. Analytical/summary report
3. Public oral report
4. Press release

L. PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE WHICH MCSR IS ALLOWED TO DISTRIBUTE ABOUT THIS PROJECT (18 months is outside limit)

- 1 = When available
2 = After client specified release date
3 = 18 months after completion

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Client's name/affiliation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Nature of survey |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Questionnaire |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Technical report |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Frequency distribution |

M. PUBLIC ACCESS TO DATA FILES (Required by 18 months from delivery)

1. Provided by MCSR
2. Provided by client
3. Summary report only, data are confidential

N. LOCATION OF DATA FILE (Circle all that apply)

1. MCSR
 - a. microcomputer
 - b. University mainframe
2. Client's computer
3. Other (SPECIFY) _____
4. No computer file

-over-

O. QUESTIONNAIRE DISPOSITION

1. MCSR should recycle/destroy after the project is completed.
2. Deliver to client (usually personal identifiers will be removed).

P. PERSONAL IDENTIFIER DISPOSITION (Includes name, address, or phone number) [NOTE: Usually respondents are guaranteed anonymity; identifiers are almost always separated from survey responses.]

1. MCSR should destroy after the project is completed.
2. MCSR should retain since there is a possibility of a follow-up survey. [NOTE: If this is suspected, proper etiquette would be to ask permission to recontact.]
3. Deliver to client.

II. PHONE SURVEYS ONLY

MCSR will typically make up to 10 initial calls attempting to reach a number. Calls are made at different times of the day and different days of the week.

Q. PERSON TO INTERVIEW (Only in special circumstances will MCSR interview a minor.)

1. Any adult
2. Knowledgeable adult
3. Random adult
4. Specified adult

R. CALLBACK/CLARIFICATION (MCSR usually reviews completed surveys and calls back to re-ask unanswered questions or clarify responses.)

1. Required throughout
2. Required on selected crucial items
3. Not required

S. MONITORING RATE _____% (5-10% standard)

T. VERIFICATION RATE _____% (usually none, clarification call-backs usually sufficient)

III. MAIL SURVEYS ONLY

MCSR uses the Dillman technique of three mailings (initial mailing, post card reminder, follow-up to non-respondents). This technique typically yields response rates of 70 percent or better.

U. COVER ART

1. Provided by client
2. Provided by MCSR

V. LAYOUT AND DESIGN

1. Client's sole responsibility
2. Client draft, MCSR finalize
3. MCSR draft, client review and approval

W. FORMAT

1. Typewritten
2. Typeset (or desktop published)

X. MAILING ORIGIN (Letter, return envelope, and signature)

1. Client's address and supplies signature of:

2. MCSR's address and supplies (choose one) signature of William J. Craig, Director, or:

Y. MANAGEMENT OF LISTS FOR FOLLOW-UP MAILINGS TO NON-RESPONDENTS

1. MCSR will check-off responses prior to follow-up mailings
2. Client will check-off responses prior to follow-up mailings

Z. MANPOWER FOR SIGNING, COLLATING, STAMPING, STUFFING

1. Client's responsibility
2. Client will provide staff to assist
3. MCSR's responsibility

Project Managers/Contact People:

MCSR: Main _____ Phone: 612/627-4282

Secondary: _____ Phone: 612/627-4282

Client: Main: _____ Phone: _____

Secondary: _____ Phone: _____

APPENDIX F

ANNOTATED LIST AND INDEX OF PAST SURVEYS AND DATA FILES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction	F-1
1989 Survey Reports	F-3
1988 Survey Reports	F-7
1987 Survey Reports	F-13
1986 Survey Reports	F-17
1985 Survey Reports	F-20
1984 Survey Reports	F-22
1983 Survey Reports	F-24
Index	F-25

INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains abstracts of surveys completed during the past fiscal year, and of all available earlier surveys. It is intended to facilitate access to this rich data source by interested faculty, students, and other researchers. Except where confidentiality or privacy laws override, all survey data collected by MCSR is available for public use after the client has had primary access. Data is available 18 months after completion of the survey project or when released by the client, whichever comes first.

MCSR began detailed documentation and archiving of survey data files in 1982. Results are preserved in written technical reports and on magnetic media. With the number of documented surveys approaching one hundred, access was becoming limited to those with exceptional memories or persistence. This written summary and its index should improve that accessibility. Surveys are ordered by calendar year, working backwards from the current year, 1989. Within year the abstracts are ordered by technical report number, which simply reflects the order in which survey projects were completed in a given year. The technical report number is given in parenthesis following the title of each survey, e.g., (#88-9) was the ninth technical report completed in 1988.

Some general population surveys included "oversamples" of special populations, most often low income populations. Often these oversamples were asked a subset of the questions asked in the general survey and, sometimes, some additional questions. The existence of an oversample is mentioned in the abstract of the major survey and in the index. Details of which questions were asked are in the technical report.

A few projects incorporated a "panel design". In this case people from an earlier survey were recontacted and reinterviewed. This technique allows researchers to observe individual changes over time. In most cases, those in the original panel were the only ones contacted in the subsequent survey. In a few cases, where researchers were especially interested in measuring the current population, replacements were added for those individuals from the panel who could not be reinterviewed. Individual records in the data discriminate between these two types of respondents.

An index to topics covered in all surveys has been prepared and follows the abstracts. Readers should use this index with caution, since its headings are subjective.

Unless otherwise noted, surveys were based on random samples of adults, age 18 and over, living in Minnesota. Each survey contains demographic data on the respondent in addition to the substantive questions. Response rates range from 70% to 90%. The number of surveys completed for each project is included in the abstract.

More detailed information about each survey is contained in its technical report. These are available for perusal in the MCSR office. Photocopies can be made on a cost reimbursable basis.

The availability of a data file varies by survey. A few data files are not available for distribution at this time. In most cases, however, MCSR has an SPSS system file on tape or disk available for copying. In some cases there was no computer file, or it has been transferred to the client for maintenance, access, and sharing. The following codes, following the technical report number, denote the format and accessibility of each data file, e.g., (#89-1,1) means that the 1988 Minnesota State Omnibus Survey is available on floppy disk from MCSR.

- 1 - Floppy disk available at MCSR
- 2 - Tape file available from MCSR (Note that these older files may require special handling. MCSR cannot guarantee readability or provide extensive technical assistance.)
- 3 - Data available from client
- 4 - No computerized data file exists
- 5 - Data not publicly available at this time

1988 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#89-1,1)

The 1988 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1209 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1988. Six topic areas were included in the survey.

- 1) Quality of Life asked about the most important problem in Minnesota.
- 2) Environment questions concerned how communities should deal with trash and garbage.
- 3) Transportation asked about satisfaction with Minnesota's roads and road construction.
- 4) Attractions inquired into what attractions bring people to the Twin Cities area and how people heard about attractions.
- 5) Aging questions asked about the amount of experience with and confidence in nursing homes.
- 6) Education asked for ratings on the quality, variety, cost and availability of Minnesota's public education system, and level of agreement with specific aspects of the quality and importance of public and private post-secondary education in Minnesota.

1988 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#89-2,1)

The 1988 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1006 Twin Cities area residents conducted during Fall 1988. Four topics were included in the survey.

- 1) Quality of Life questions concerned rating the Twin Cities as a place to live and the most important problems in the Twin Cities.
- 2) Shopping questions were about the frequency of shopping downtown and why people do not shop downtown.
- 3) Government questions asked about a variety of government projects and responsibilities, and whether more money should be spent on identified problems.
- 4) Aging questions concerned the amount of time spent helping elderly people.

ST. CLOUD/EAU CLAIRE WORKSITE SURVEY (N.C.I. EVALUATION) (#89-3,3)

The St. Cloud/Eau Claire Worksite Survey was a telephone survey of 414 businesses in St. Cloud, Minnesota and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The survey was conducted in Fall 1988 for the Minnesota Department of Health.

Questions on the survey focused on health promotion activities provided by businesses to their employees during the previous year. Respondents were first asked about whether their business had provided any activities related to stopping smoking, high blood pressure, exercise and fitness, weight control, nutrition education, back care, and health risk assessments. If the business had offered any program, respondents were asked a set of questions dealing with the type of information or activity provided, the cost coverage, the attendance, and special events which may have been offered related to that health promotion activity.

MINNESOTA WATER QUALITY SURVEY (#89-4,1)

The Water Quality Survey was a telephone survey of 404 Minnesota residents. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Questions included the seriousness, sources, and possible solutions to ground water pollution, favorability of actions to reduce industrial and commercial waste, and willingness to pay for water quality solutions.

MINNESOTA FAMILY ECONOMIC WELL-BEING STUDY (#89-5,5)

The Minnesota Family Economic Well-Being Study was a mailed survey conducted during Spring 1988 for a faculty member in the Department of Family Social Science. The study was conducted with households in two Minnesota counties. Each household received two surveys -- one for the financial manager in the household, and one for another adult.

Questions for the financial manager (N=460) included how respondents handle money and time, types of credit and insurance, chronic health problems, how any income loss or unexpected expenses were handled, how satisfied the respondent was with various parts of his/her life, the frequency of money problems, time usage, employment situation, personal income amounts, sources and satisfaction, financial situation, locus of control over his/her life, economic health of the community in the last five years, marital relationship, marital satisfaction, social networks, social and financial resources, approaches to financial problems, and adjustments to financial problems.

Questions for the other adult (N=251) included how respondents handle money and time, how satisfied the respondent was with various parts of his/her life, the frequency of money problems, time usage, employment situation, personal income amounts, sources and satisfaction, financial situation, locus of control over his/her life, economic health of the community in the last five years, marital relationship, marital satisfaction, social networks, social and financial resources, and adjustments to financial problems.

SURVEY OF RECYCLING IN HENNEPIN COUNTY (#89-6,1)

The Hennepin County Recycling Survey was a mailed survey of 1096 Hennepin County residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1988 for faculty in the Department of Psychology. Questions on the survey included: the place, frequency, and types of items recycled; reasons for recycling and for not recycling; political activity; attitudes about recycling; perceived characteristics of recyclers and non-recyclers; self perceptions of conformity; likelihood of recycling in the near future; familiarity with recycling services; and knowledge about recycling.

CHILDHOOD PRACTITIONER SURVEY (#89-7,1)

The Childhood Practitioner Survey was a mailed survey of 631 childcare workers. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the Minnesota Association for the Education of Young Children and the Child Care Workers Alliance.

Questions on the survey included descriptions of the childcare program worked in (age, income, number of children cared for), health, facilities available to staff members, duties other than direct childcare, major problems of the program, childcare training and history, personal problems in the position, job benefits, pay and status equity in the position, satisfaction with the childcare profession, and future plans.

SURVEY OF BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAMS IN NON-METROPOLITAN MINNESOTA (#89-8,1)

The Survey of Battered Women's Programs was a mailed survey of 29 non-metropolitan Minnesota programs that serve battered women. The survey was conducted in Winter 1989 for a faculty member in the School of Social Work.

Questions on the survey included the geographic area served by the program, the numbers of people served in various categories, how clients found out about the program, amount of time spent doing various activities, description of the organization, sources of income, size and description of the staff, and philosophy of the program.

B.O.S.S. PROJECT EVALUATION (#89-9,1)

The B.O.S.S. Evaluation was a telephone survey using CATI to contact 35 people who had been clients of the B.O.S.S. (Self Sufficiency) Demonstration Project in St. Paul, Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for a faculty member in the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Questions included in the B.O.S.S. Survey were expectations and experiences with the program, importance and satisfaction with each of five services provided by the program, suggestions for changes in the program, the impact of being in the program, and the least disruptive way the program could be phased out.

MINNESOTA DNR PUBLIC OPINION POLL (#89-10,1)

The DNR Poll was a telephone survey of 2403 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1988. The sample was stratified by the six DNR administrative regions. Questions on the survey included: the importance and availability of specified recreation facilities for household recreation; the most important environmental issue in Minnesota; whether and how much of a problem other environmental threats are; and agreement with statements about the state's responsibilities to provide and maintain recreation areas. In addition, people in each of the six regions were asked a set of questions specific to the region's unique environmental and recreation issues.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA SEXUAL HARASSMENT SURVEY (#89-11,5)

The Sexual Harassment Survey was a mailed survey of undergraduate students (N=1554), graduate students (N=523), academic employees (N=789), and civil service staff (N=1145) which included all five campuses of the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the University's Sexual Harassment Board.

Respondents answered questions about any sexual harassment they had been involved in, the details of the worst incident of harassment, awareness of policy and procedures dealing with sexual harassment, and perceptions of what behaviors constitute sexual harassment.

SURVEY ABOUT HUMANE SOCIETY ISSUES (#89-12,1)

The Humane Society Survey was a mailed survey of 327 households in Ramsey County and in portions of Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the Humane Society of Ramsey County.

Questions on the survey included knowledge about the Society, impressions of the Humane Society, perceptions of the most important services the Humane Society should offer, willingness to financially support the Humane Society, the effect of financial support if the Humane Society were to become active in various animal rights causes, enforcement of animal sterilization requirements, feasibility of pre-adoption counseling, cost increases for adoption, and preferred organizational name.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA POLICE SURVEY (#89-13,1)

The Police Survey was a telephone survey of 406 students at the University of Minnesota. It was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University Police Department.

Questions on the survey included knowledge and contact with the University Police, victim status, awareness and importance of services provided by the University Police, strengths and weaknesses of the University Police, and general impressions of the University of Minnesota Police Department.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STAFF OPINION SURVEY (#89-14,1)

The University of Minnesota Staff Opinion Survey was a mailed survey of 3392 civil service staff members which included all five campuses of the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University Personnel Department.

Questions on the survey included importance and satisfaction with a number of external and personal aspects of the job; preferences and fairness in how general salary increases to staff members are distributed; satisfaction and preferred changes in benefits; satisfaction with hiring, job classification and other services provided by the University's Personnel Department; anticipated attendance at various training programs offered by the Personnel Department; satisfaction with communication levels and the working environment; effectiveness of staffing and management practices; satisfaction with supervision and job evaluation; suggestions for improving communication, efficiency, and staff satisfaction; and satisfaction with physical working conditions.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BICYCLING SURVEY (#89-15,1)

The University of Minnesota Bicycling Survey was a survey of 531 students, faculty and civil service staff members at the Twin Cities campus. These people were first contacted and identified in a telephone screening survey. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University's Department of Physical Planning.

The telephone screening asked whether the respondent was a student, staff member or part of the academic personnel on campus; and whether s/he regularly used a bicycle to commute to campus in the last year.

The mail survey asked questions about bicycle use during each academic quarter, riding conditions that cause one to not ride to campus, the time and distance it takes to ride to campus, commuting between campuses, bike parking, safety precautions used, bicycle accidents and conditions under which they occurred, and the most important bicycling issues.

VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION HEALTH SCREENING SURVEY (#88-1,4)

The Health Screening Survey was a telephone screening survey of 206 healthy adults age 60 and over that was conducted over a six month time period in 1987. Respondents were asked a series of 25 possible health conditions in order to determine eligibility for participation in a study of mental functioning being conducted by the Veteran's Administration.

1987 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY (#88-2,1)

The 1987 Minnesota Fall Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1204 Minnesota residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987. Six topics were included in the survey. A northeastern Minnesota oversample covered topics number one and four for an additional 202 people (#88-4,1). (Some of the respondents was recontacted in project 88-20.)

- 1) Quality of Life asked questions about the most important problems in the state and about the respondent's financial situation.
- 2) Environment asked about garbage disposal and recycling.
- 3) Shopping Habits asked about whether respondents shop locally or somewhere else.
- 4) Business asked about plans for starting a new business.
- 5) Taxpayer asked opinions on recent tax changes and tax reductions, what the State should do with tax cheaters and evaders, and responsibility for tax increases.
- 6) Telephone Service covered questions on local phone charges, knowledge about telephone rights, who to call for service, and desires for future specified telephone services.

1987 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#88-3,1)

The 1987 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1005 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987. Five topics were included in the survey. A low income oversample of 200 people were asked questions in topics number one and five (#88-8,1).

- 1) Quality of Life asked questions about the most important problems in the Twin Cities area and the definition of quality of life.
- 2) Environment included questions on what would be done with leaves and grass clippings if they could not be picked up by the garbage hauler, and what things could be done to reduce the amount of garbage put out for collection. If respondents lived in Ramsey or Washington counties, they were also asked about whether they had heard about their county's plans to build a trash processing plant in the area.
- 3) Education included questions about plans to attend college classes in the metropolitan area, subject area and time of day for those classes, familiarity with Metropolitan State University and the Metropolitan Council, and knowledge of the issues addressed by the Council.
- 4) Aids asked about responsibility for AIDS education, transmission of the AIDS virus, whether laws should be passed regarding people known to be carrying the virus, and whether respondents had been tested for the AIDS virus.
- 5) Police dealt with the police departments' treatment of complaints against officers.

SUMMIT-UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY SURVEY (#88-5,1)

The Summit-University Community Survey was a telephone survey conducted by volunteers and assisted by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. The survey was conducted Spring through Fall of 1987 for a coalition of community organizations in the City of St. Paul. A total of 682 people were interviewed.

The first set of questions were general questions about individual neighborhoods lived in and included length of time lived in the neighborhood, perceptions of play space and safety of the neighborhood. Later questions asked specifically about the encompassing Summit-University community, and asked for opinions about the community, facilities used in the community, knowledge and use of services provided in the community, unmet service needs, child care usage, support for a community service/business directory, preferred business development, entertainment use, absentee landlords, housing condition, abandoned buildings, neighborhood safety groups, police response, crime victimization, criminal activity in the area, snow removal, traffic volume, handicapped transportation services, and city bus service.

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FORMER FACULTY SURVEY (#88-6,1)

The Former Faculty Survey was a telephone survey of 50 former University of Minnesota faculty members. The survey was conducted during Winter 1988 for the University's Office of Equal Opportunity.

The survey asked former faculty members their reasons for leaving the University, expectations at the time they left, satisfaction with their experience at the University, satisfaction with experiences and interactions in their departments, and feelings about possible unfair treatment.

SURVEY ON THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE PESTICIDES AND EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS (#88-7,1)

The Waste Pesticide Survey was a mailed survey of 2007 dealers (N=408), farmers (N=535), and other users (N=1064) of pesticides who were licensed to use or sell pesticides in the State of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987 for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The questions on the survey included the type of containers the pesticides were purchased in, adequacy of disposal instructions on the label, waste pesticides as an environmental issue, information on disposal of waste pesticides, responsibility for the cost of disposing of waste pesticides, estimates of the quantity and type of waste pesticides on hand, how long waste pesticides have been on hand, container problems, and disposal of empty pesticide containers.

MODEL COMMUNITIES HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM (#88-9,1)

The Minnesota Center for Survey Research provided consulting services for the Model Communities Household Hazardous Waste Program at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to do a program evaluation of a year long household hazardous waste education program in two Minnesota communities. Pre-collection and post-collection telephone interviews were conducted by volunteers in St. Cloud and Willmar. In addition, on-site questionnaires were collected at household hazardous waste collection projects.

Pre-collection surveys interviewed 990 people, mostly in St. Cloud (892). The pre-collection telephone interview in St. Cloud included questions on the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, examples of household hazardous waste, and disposal of household hazardous wastes. The Willmar pre-collection survey asked about these issues and also included questions on knowledge about household hazardous waste, familiarity with and perceived effectiveness of a household hazardous waste task force, and how disposal of household hazardous waste should be paid for.

The collection day questionnaire asked 612 people about the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, how respondents found out about the collection, future household hazardous waste services, and the amount residents were willing to pay for continuing the program.

Post-collection surveys interviewed 498 people, mostly in St. Cloud (400). The St. Cloud post-collection survey asked questions about the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, knowledge and disposal of household hazardous waste, examples of household hazardous waste, anticipated future collection participation, and willingness to pay for an annual household hazardous waste collection program. The Willmar post-collection program included questions on the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, knowledge and disposal of household hazardous waste, examples of household hazardous waste, familiarity with and perceived effectiveness of a household hazardous waste task force.

AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION TAX SURVEY (#88-10,3)

The Tax Survey was a telephone survey of 1202 Minnesota adults conducted during Winter 1988 for the American Bar Foundation.

The survey consisted of four sections. **Government and Finances** asked about the strength of agreement or disagreement with statements about taxes and government ideology. **Federal Income Tax Reporting** asked about the type of tax form filed, the amount of time it took to prepare for filing, time spent on ways to reduce taxes, and tax information sources. **Tax Compliance** asked about types of tax deductions, exemptions and credits that could be claimed, sources of income, the likelihood of leaving income off a tax return or overstating deductions or expenses, and the possible consequences of leaving off income or overstating deductions. **Contact with the IRS** asked about contact with the IRS about tax returns, the impressions of that contact, and knowledge and impressions of others' contact with the IRS.

FOREIGN OPINION SURVEY (#88-12,3)

The Foreign Opinion Survey was a telephone survey of 405 Twin Cities residents. The survey was conducted during Spring 1988 for a faculty member in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The goal of the survey was to assess media impact on public perceptions of similarities and differences between seven countries. Questions in the first part of the survey included perceptions on how similar the quality of life, trust, economic ties, and beliefs and values are between the United States, Poland, Japan, Mexico, France, India, and Egypt. The second part of the survey focused on media use, areas of interest covered by the media, and opinions on how much the media influences opinions of the seven countries mentioned above.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SURVEY (#88-13,1)

The Political Participation Survey was a telephone survey of 403 Twin Cities residents conducted during Winter 1988 for a graduate student in the Department of Political Science. Questions included the amount of involvement in political activities, political participation of self and others, political leanings, what a "good citizen" should do in an ideal vs real world, self-perceptions of control over one's own life, work habits, and impact on the political process. (The respondents were recontacted in project #88-24.)

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY PATRON SURVEY (#88-14,1)

The Library Survey was a self-administered survey that was completed by 1,036 patrons aged 13 or over entering St. Paul libraries. It was conducted during Spring 1988 for a professor in the Department of Management Sciences. Respondents answered questions about the importance of current library materials and services, about materials and services that might be provided in the future, and about the importance of the missions of the public library.

SURVEY OF THE MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS (#88-15,1)

The Mille Lacs Survey was conducted during Spring 1988 by the Mille Lacs Band, with assistance from the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. Most of the 138 surveys were conducted face-to-face, with a small portion conducted as telephone interviews.

The survey covered questions on use of the tribal court, laws and law enforcement on the reservation, jobs and services on the reservation, reservation activities, consumer habits, housing, use of government service programs, mobility, educational aspirations, use and rating of the Nay-Ah-Shing school, voting behavior, household composition, employment status of the head of household, interest in starting a business, employment status of others in the household, and barriers to employment.

SURVEY OF REGISTERED BOAT OWNERS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA (#88-16,1)

The Boat Owners Survey was a mailed survey of 2490 registered boat owners in the State of Minnesota. It was conducted in Spring 1988 for three University of Minnesota departments: Recreation, Park and Leisure Studies; Landscape Architecture; and Forest Resources.

Questions in the survey included boating practices, other water activities, boating safety, problems on Minnesota lakes and rivers, possible management practices to improve boating safety, number and type of boats owned, boat use, services and facilities which would improve boating enjoyment, boating on Lake Superior, and boating on the Mississippi River.

POLITICAL PATRIOTISM SURVEY (#88-17,1)

The Political Patriotism Survey was a telephone survey of 402 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The survey was conducted during Spring 1988 for a professor in the Department of Political Science. The survey asked about participation in political activities, projected voting behavior in the 1988 presidential and senatorial elections, opinions on the Iran-Contra affair, opinions on political dogmas, measures of patriotism and opinions on foreign relations and domestic affairs. A small set of questions at the end of the survey addressed the topic of child abuse for a colleague in the Department of Psychology.

MINNESOTA BANKERS SURVEY (#88-18,1)

The Bankers Survey was a telephone survey of officers of 56 banks outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The survey was conducted during Summer 1988 for the Spring Hill Regional Issues Forum. The survey asked questions about the bank itself, the importance and number of small business start-up loans, factors affecting small business start-up loans, cooperation with other programs in meeting funding needs of small business start-ups, restrictions limiting small business start-ups, knowledge and use of various technical assistance programs, referrals to other programs and banks, loan officer training for small business loans, areas of technical assistance needed by potential borrowers, goals for future bank growth, technical questions about the number, percentage and amounts of non-agricultural and non-consumer small business start-up loans, government guaranteed small business program use, and loan selling.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PUBLIC OPINION POLL (88-19,1)

The University of Minnesota Public Opinion Poll was conducted as a telephone survey in Summer 1988 with 820 residents of Minnesota for the Vice President for External Relations. The Poll asked questions about: state government support for higher education in Minnesota; agreement and disagreement on whether the University of Minnesota should follow various proposed policy initiatives; the likelihood of getting a high quality education at various colleges in Minnesota; general impressions of the University; how informed the respondent felt about the University; rating the University on a variety of features; and knowledge and opinions about Commitment to Focus and the recent administrative and financial problems at the University.

NEW BUSINESS SURVEY (88-20,1)

The New Business Survey was a panel design telephone survey conducted during Fall 1988 for the University's Natural Resource Research Institute. The survey was a panel design, recontacting 122 respondents from the 1987 Minnesota Fall Survey (#88-2) who had indicated an interest in starting a business, and 50 who had not indicated any prior interest in starting a new business.

Questions on the New Business Survey included: reconfirming interest in starting a new business; discussing plans, commitment and history for that business if it had not yet been started; asking about the type, location, financial assistance, obstacles, financial investment and size of the business if it had already been started; and reasons for changing their minds about starting a business if they had not started it.

MSPAN HIGH SCHOOL COHORT FOLLOW-UP STUDY (#88-21,1)

The MSPAN Cohort Study was conducted as a telephone survey during Fall 1988 for the Higher Education Coordinating Board. A total of 1,210 former high school students who had completed the Post High-School Planning Program within the previous three years were interviewed. There were two discrete groups: a random sample of students (N=706) and a sample of students in the top 10% of their high school class (N=504).

Questions in the study included what colleges were applied to, what college was attended, reasons for not attending the college of choice, tuition level and financial aid at the college of attendance, reasons for not attending college, and opinions about financial aid policies and programs.

ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT OF GENDER ISSUES AFFECTING FACULTY WORK PERFORMANCE IN THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (#88-22,1)

The School of Public Health Survey was a mailed survey of 68 faculty members in the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Fall 1988.

Questions on the survey include opinions on the breadth of gender-related issues in the School of Public Health and the University as a whole; the factors accounting for the low number of women in the upper ranks of the faculty; comparisons between salary, role models, resource allocation, the amount of respect and career opportunities between men and women faculty; and knowledge of sexual harassment of female faculty.

MINNESOTA SENIOR NEEDS AND RESOURCES STUDY (#88-23,3)

The Senior Needs and Resources Study was a telephone survey of 542 Minnesota residents aged 60 years and older. The study was conducted during Summer 1988 for the Wilder Foundation Research Center. MCSR collected 500 interviews out of a total of 1500.

Questions on the Senior Needs and Resources Study included: senior activities; transportation availability and destinations; care for disabled persons; help and communication provided to children; social support systems; individual and community volunteer activities; time spent volunteering; health status and activity level; health insurance; hospitalizations; physical limitations; functional limitations on activities such as shopping, preparing meals, housework, and personal care; concerns about health, family, personal matters, or international matters; emotions; life events; housing size, situation, and payments; migration; snowbirds; employment status and retirement; income sources; and adequacy of income.

POLITICAL PATRIOTISM FOLLOW-UP STUDY (#88-24,1)

The Political Patriotism Follow-Up Study was a panel design telephone survey of 281 Twin Cities area residents who had already participated in the Political Patriotism Survey (#88-17) in Spring 1988. The Patriotism Follow-up Study was conducted during Fall 1988 for the same professor in the Department of Political Science.

Questions on the Political Patriotism Follow-Up Survey included: voting behavior in the 1988 presidential election; agreement or disagreement with statements about political ideology, symbolism, and political groups; opinions on the stance each presidential candidate was perceived to take on issues of defense spending, social welfare programs, criminal justice, saying the pledge of allegiance in school, and the definition of "liberal"; and perceptions of the personal characteristics of the two presidential candidates.

SURVEY ON THE SOCIAL PREFERENCES OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESIDENTS
(#87-1,1)

The Mississippi River Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Army Corps of Engineers during Winter 1986 with 1009 residents in specified counties along the upper Mississippi River in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The questions included concern with the overall management of the Mississippi River, whether more private or public boat docks should be allowed in the National Wildlife Refuge along the Mississippi, whether money should be spent on collecting basic information about the river or used to solve known problems, and what should be done with the sand dredged from the river so that it will not damage the environment.

1986 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#87-2,1)

The 1986 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1006 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents conducted during Fall 1986. Seven topics were included in the survey. A low-income oversample of 199 people were asked questions in topic numbers one, two, and seven (#87-2a,1).

- 1) **Quality of Life** included questions about comparing the Twin Cities to other cities, the most important issues in the Twin Cities, and the economic future.
- 2) **Housing** included questions about current and preferred housing units, length of stay in current housing, and reasons for the most recent move.
- 3) **Telephone Service** asked about use of the telephone for emergencies and the importance of the telephone for work purposes.
- 4) **Human Services** included questions about providing unpaid help to elderly or handicapped people.
- 5) **Solid Waste** included questions on whether children learn about trash disposal problems in school, what is done with leaves and grass clippings, what would be done with clippings if they could not be picked up by the garbage hauler, and what things could be done to reduce the amount of garbage put out for collection. If respondents lived in Ramsey or Washington counties, they were also asked about whether they had heard about their county's plans to build a trash processing plant in the area.
- 6) **Refuge Lands** asked about whether more private or public boat docks should be allowed in the National Wildlife Refuge along the Mississippi River and whether respondents had used the Mississippi for recreation in the past year.
- 7) **Police** asked about the police departments' treatment of complaints against officers.

MINNESOTA DRIVER SURVEY (#87-3,1)

The Minnesota Driver Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Transportation during Winter 1987 with 3551 licensed Minnesota drivers. Questions included: the importance of road and highway services; satisfaction with winter road maintenance, sanding, and snow plowing; marking and inconveniences of road construction; effect of ramp metering; truck fees for semi trucks; allowing longer trucks on the highways; seat belt use and enforcement of seat belt laws; opinions of speed limits in rural areas and at night; etiquette for emergency vehicles; curfews for young drivers; periodically repeating exams for licenses; stopping at railroad crossings; the number of years driving; and the miles, areas, and times of driving.

PINE CITY COMMUNITY SURVEY (#87-4,1)

The Pine City Community Survey was a telephone survey of 266 Pine City School District residents conducted for the Pine City School District during February 1987. Questions included how long residents had lived in the district, importance and focus of a good education, scheduling of school time, accuracy of standardized tests, kindergarten experiences, effect of preschool on later school performance, quality of education provided to household members in the Pine City elementary and secondary schools, latch key use, parental involvement with children's education, the preferred way to get information about children's progress, children's jobs, amount of time spent watching television, and family trips or outings.

A CONTINUOUS SURVEY OF PARTICIPATION AND EXPENDITURES IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY MINNESOTA RESIDENTS (#87-5,1 and 3)

The Department of Natural Resources Continuous Survey was a year-long telephone survey of 5736 Minnesota residents conducted from September 1985 to September 1986. Respondents were asked about their fishing and hunting activities, whether they took any recreational trips in Minnesota within the past week and the specifics of that trip (number, destination, purpose, length, number of participants), participation in any outdoor recreational activities in Minnesota and the specifics of those activities (who, when, where, length of activity), and the various expenditures associated with those activities or trips.

An additional 1,924 Minnesota residents were interviewed from October 1986 to February 1987, and were asked questions similar to those in the prior year's survey. (See Technical Reports # 87-5a and 87-5b)

1987 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#87-6,1)

The 1987 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey conducted during Spring 1987 with 1215 residents of Minnesota. Four topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** included questions about the most important problems in the state and about the respondent's financial situation.
- 2) **Education** questions were about support for open enrollment and government-provided day care.
- 3) **Environment** questions concerned returnable bottles, garbage burning plants, use of herbicides and insecticides, quality of drinking water, and radon.
- 4) **Disabilities** questions focused on incidence and type of disability.

LOGAN PARK SURVEY (#87-7,1)

The Logan Park Survey was a mail survey of 254 residents of the Logan Park area of northeast Minneapolis. The survey was conducted for the Logan Park Neighborhood Association during Spring 1987.

The survey asked respondents to rate the neighborhood in general and various aspects of it, comment on trends since living there, asked about problems in the neighborhood, the condition of their housing unit, crime victimization while living in the neighborhood, and comparisons of past and present housing.

CITY OF WHITE BEAR LAKE RESIDENT SURVEY (#87-8,1)

The White Bear Lake Resident Survey was a mail survey of 715 residents of the city of White Bear Lake. The survey was conducted during Summer 1987. The survey asked residents to rate their neighborhood and various city services, give opinions on why they thought people liked living in White Bear Lake, and asked about sources and amounts of information on City activities, and support or opposition for more subsidized housing and various city redevelopment proposals.

RAMSEY COUNTY LANDMARK CENTER SURVEY (#87-9,2)

The Landmark Center Survey was a telephone survey of 404 Ramsey County residents conducted during Summer 1987. Respondents were asked: if they had visited the Landmark Center in the last year, and for what reason; if they were familiar with any of the organizations that use the Landmark Center; whether the building's users should pay for space or maintenance in the Center; and who should be able to use the space.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION REHABILITATION SURVEY (#87-10,1)

The Workers' Compensation Rehabilitation Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry with 380 recipients of Minnesota Workers' Compensation. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987.

The survey probed respondents about the medical and rehabilitation services received after their job injury, whether respondents worked during or after their rehabilitation, the nature of their job, and experiences with the workers' compensation system.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INCOME REPLACEMENT SURVEY (#87-11,1)

The Workers' Compensation Income Replacement Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry with 565 recipients of Minnesota Workers' Compensation. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987.

The Income Replacement Survey asked respondents about: financial support during their disability from family, employer or government; any loss of benefits, restrictions, or discrimination as a result of the injury; returning to work after the injury; and work history since the injury.

FEE HUNTING SURVEY (#87-12,1)

The Hunting Survey was a telephone survey of 307 hunters who held small game licenses in 1986. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987 for the University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Respondents were asked what small game they had hunted, what they would prefer to hunt, opinions about hunting on private property, hunting in other states, what defines a high quality hunt, difficulty in finding a good place to hunt, interest in receiving other services while hunting, pheasant hunting behavior, willingness to pay for stocked pheasant land, willingness to join a hunter/landowner association, and interest in management and non-hunting activities on the hunting land.

HENNEPIN COUNTY ROAD SURVEY (87-13,1)

The Hennepin County Road Survey was a telephone survey conducted during Fall 1987 with 400 residents in specified census tracts of Hennepin County. The survey probed resident's opinions on rebuilding Townline Road (County Road 67). The survey asked about use of a particular portion of that road, support or opposition to rebuilding the road as a highway or street, and expected use of the rebuilt road.

CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR WOMEN PROGRAM MATH CLASS EVALUATION (#87-14,1)

The Continuing Education for Women Program Survey was a mailed survey of 227 former math students of the CEW Program. The survey was conducted during Summer 1987.

The first part of the survey asked respondents about attendance and usefulness of a math anxiety diagnostic clinic, and whether they took further math classes. The survey also asked about two specific math classes, the reasons for taken them, math anxiety in these classes, use of the tutorial service, and other math classes taken.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENT HOUSING SURVEY (#87-15,1)

The Student Housing Survey was a mailed survey of 1872 students who lived off-campus. The survey was conducted during Winter 1987 for the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. The survey asked about the type of housing unit lived in, the number of rooms, cost, and number of people in the unit, satisfaction with housing, condition of the building, length of time it took to find housing, sources of information used to find housing, and likelihood of moving. If the student had used the University Housing Service, questions were also asked about satisfaction with the Housing Service Office.

1985 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY -- STATE VERSION (#86-1,2)

The 1985 Minnesota Fall Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2010 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1985. It was the second year of a panel study. Six topics were included in the survey.

- 1) Quality of Life included questions on how respondents rate Minnesota and important issues in the state.
- 2) Telephone Services asked questions about use of Northwestern Bell and at what point respondents would discontinue phone service if phone rates were increased.
- 3) Environment questions asked about the importance of water quality, responsibility for maintaining water quality, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- 4) Recreation questions included information on cross country skiing, ski licensing, and bicycling.
- 5) Employment included questions on employment status, income sources, and income taxes.
- 6) Tax Compliance asked questions on income tax filing, ways to reduce income tax, the possibility of having minimized one's income, whether the respondent had been audited, likelihood of getting caught minimizing income, and penalties for understating income tax.

1985 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY -- METRO VERSION (TCAS) (#86-2,2)

The 1985 Minnesota Fall Survey, Metro version, was an omnibus telephone survey of 1015 residents in the Twin Cities metropolitan area conducted during Fall 1985. It was the third year of a panel study. Twelve topics were included in the survey. A low income oversample oversample covered topics 1, 3, 6, 10, and 12 for 523 people. These people were all that could be recontacted from the 1984 Low-Income Survey Panel. (#86-3,2).

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the important issues facing people in the Twin Cities area.
- 2) **Migration** included questions on how long respondents have lived in the Twin Cities area, where they lived previously, the chance of moving in the future, reasons for moving, how respondents would rate their neighborhood, the most important issues in the Twin Cities area, and what information people might need.
- 3) **Human Services** asked questions about getting enough food and use of food programs.
- 4) **Telephone Services** asked about use of Northwestern Bell and at what point respondents would discontinue phone service if phone rates were increased.
- 5) **Library** included questions on use and knowledge of public libraries in the metropolitan area, reasons for non-use of the library, satisfaction with library services, and the importance of community libraries.
- 6) **Health** included questions on health status, access to health care, health insurance coverage, and receipt of care.
- 7) **Long Term Care** included questions on contacts for setting up long term care, fairness of the system in paying for care, and willingness to pay for care out-of-pocket or through increased taxes.
- 8) **Energy and Environment** asked about importance and cost of limiting landfills, information and support for a garbage burning facility, water quality issues, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- 9) **Recreation** questions included information on cross country skiing, ski licensing, and bicycling.
- 10) **Employment** included questions on employment status, income sources, and income taxes.
- 11) **Tax Compliance** asked questions on income tax filing, ways to reduce income tax, possibility of minimizing one's income, if the respondent had been audited, likelihood of being caught minimizing income, and penalties for understating income tax.
- 12) **Police** dealt with the police departments' handling of complaints against officers.

THE EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY: A SURVEY OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CASS LAKE AREA (#86-4,4)

The Cass Lake Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in Fall 1985. A census of 42 owners of tourism oriented businesses in the Cass Lake area were interviewed.

Questions included geographic location, business season, availability of facilities and services, projections of the future tourist economy in northern Minnesota, and percentage of business income by tourist/local, season, and recreation activity.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROJECTS. (#86-5,1)

The Household Hazardous Waste Project was a combination of self-administered surveys and telephone surveys conducted during Fall 1985 and Spring 1986 by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Self administered surveys were collected at fourteen household hazardous waste collection sites. Telephone surveys were conducted with a random sample of the general population before and after the collection projects.

The first telephone survey preceded the on-site collection project, and was conducted during Fall 1985 with 369 respondents in Winona County. This survey asked about the importance of household hazardous waste as an environmental issue, familiarity with household hazardous waste, and waste disposal information.

A total of 1,015 on-site surveys were collected at six community locations during Fall 1985. These surveys asked about the importance of household hazardous waste as an environmental issue, how participants heard about the collection project, willingness to buy and pay more for environmentally safe products, opinions on how the cost of waste disposal should be funded, and what additional services could be provided to increase proper waste disposal. In Spring 1986, 1,156 on-site surveys were collected at eight community locations and asked the same questions as the Fall 1985 survey, but also included a question on how long it would be before households would need another hazardous waste collection.

The second telephone survey was conducted in Spring 1986 with 1802 residents of five different communities, and included all questions from the pre-collection survey, plus questions on whether respondents had heard about the collection day, whether they brought anything to the collection site, and how they thought cost of household hazardous waste disposal should be funded.

HENNEPIN COUNTY ANNUAL REPORT SURVEY (#86-6,1)

The Hennepin County Annual Report survey was a telephone survey of 473 county residents conducted for the Hennepin County Public Affairs Department in Winter 1986. The survey asked Hennepin County residents whether they had seen the Annual Report insert in the Minneapolis Star Tribune, their impressions of the report and its usefulness, and whether the report might cause them to begin recycling.

1984 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#85-1,1)

The 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1064 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area conducted during Fall 1984. This was the second year of a panel design. Eight topics were included on the survey. A low-income oversample covered all of the same topics for 966 low-income households and is documented in the same report.

- 1) **Social Indicators/Quality of Life** included questions on rating the Twin Cities area, the most important issues facing the Twin Cities, knowledge of how tax money is spent, and rating overall environmental quality.
- 2) **Housing** asked questions about the type of housing unit, whether the respondent owns or rents, the size and condition of the housing unit, whether housing costs affect the ability to afford other things, paying for utilities, quality of the neighborhood, mobility, and preference for living in Minneapolis or St. Paul.
- 3) **Human Services** asked questions on information about county government, importance of a variety of government services, likelihood of reporting child abuse, presence of an elderly or disabled household member, use of government food services, and economic hardships endured in the past year.
- 4) **Economy and Employment** included questions on standard of living, sources of income, employment situation, benefits received, child care needs, unemployment, job training use, youth unemployment, and discrimination.
- 5) **Energy and Environment** included questions on recycling behavior, support for mandatory recycling, disposal of grass clippings and leaves, knowledge of garbage burning plans, preferred method of garbage disposal, landfill reduction, and energy conservation.
- 6) **Gambling** included questions on whether the respondent had bet on any specified activities, the frequency and amount of betting, and perceptions of gambling as problematic.
- 7) **Police and Crime** included questions on police departments' treatment of complaints against officers and on crime victimization.
- 8) **Arts and Entertainment** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities on the quality of its arts and cultural activities, the contribution of the arts to the quality of life, and whether respondents had visited various cultural activities in the last two years.

1985 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#85-7,1)

The 1985 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2000 Minnesota residents conducted during Spring 1985. It was the second year of a panel study. Ten topics were included on the survey.

- 1) **Social Indicators** compared Minnesota to other states and asked for opinions of the most important issues facing Minnesota.
- 2) **Education** asked for a rating of Minnesota public schools, support for increased teachers' salaries, funding of school districts, use of standardized tests, support for open enrollment, and opinions about the source of problems in the public schools.
- 3) **Child Abuse** asked questions about media advice for child rearing, attendance at child-related classes, views of child discipline, familiarity with child abuse ads and sexual abuse comic books, and the affect these ads have had on parenting practices.
- 4) **Hazelden** questions included familiarity with the organization and awareness of chemical dependency as a problem.
- 5) **Telephone Service** questions were asked of Northwestern Bell clients and were reported separately (#85-6). Questions related to use of Directory Assistance and preferred service cutbacks in case of a substantial rate increase.
- 6) **Media** included questions on support for the lottery, opinions about Minnesota's tax situation and the job Governor Perpich was doing, and whether one would vote for the same presidential candidate if the election were reheld.
- 7) **Recreation** asked questions on the number and use of registered snowmobiles in the household.
- 8) **Gambling** asked questions about betting behavior, the frequency and amount of betting, and whether betting had ever caused problems for the respondent.
- 9) **Citizen Involvement** asked about involvement and activities in citizen groups.
- 10) **Environment** asked about the level of concern for environmental issues, including solid waste, hazardous waste, and household hazardous waste.

PROJECT SELF-SUFFICIENCY: PROGRAM EVALUATION (#85-8,1)

The Project Self-Sufficiency evaluation was a telephone survey conducted in Fall 1985 with clients of the City of Minneapolis Project Self Sufficiency program.

The housing questions on the survey covered questions about: housing availability, affordability and preference; rating of the area in which they lived; time lived in their present unit; and use of Section 8 housing certificate. Questions on services included use of social service programs and how use of these programs affected them financially. Employment questions included employment status, use of AFDC, attempts to receive further job training and desires for more education. Questions on child care covered use of childcare, type of child care used before and after beginning the project, and problems encountered in the search for child care. The final section asked respondents how involvement in the project affected the program's participants, and how helpful the project staff had been.

1983 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#84-1,2)

The 1983 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey conducted in Fall 1983 with 1,101 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. This was the first year of a panel design. There were nine topics covered in the survey.

- 1) **Social Indicators** asked questions on quality of life, quality of services, and quality of the environment in the Twin Cities area.
- 2) **Housing** looked at the type and availability of housing and satisfaction of respondents with their housing situation.
- 3) **Computers** covered questions on the ownership and use of home computers for educational purposes, computer use in the workplace, training in the use of computers, and the purchase of computer magazines.
- 4) **Hazardous Waste** questions probed the importance of hazardous waste as an issue, and the siting of hazardous waste facilities in Minnesota.
- 5) **Police and Crime** included questions on contact with police officers, opinions about police review processes, the importance of police effort on various activities, opinions on what constitutes police corruption, police involvement in politics, and whether the respondent had ever been a victim of a specified crime.
- 6) **Transportation** investigated opinions on road maintenance and signs along highways.
- 7) **DWI** included questions about the use of alcoholic beverages, the prevalence of drinking and driving, and attitudes about driving under the influence.
- 8) **Emotions** questions included recollections of various emotions and the event triggering them, and the extent one's life was pleasurable or painful.
- 9) **Abortion and Nuclear Freeze** sought opinions on a proposed nuclear freeze resolution, support or opposition to a Constitutional amendment to ban abortion, financial support for abortions for low income women, and parental notification for abortions for unmarried girls under the age of 18.

1984 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#84-4,2)

The 1984 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2003 Minnesota residents conducted in Spring 1984. Eight topic areas were covered.

- 1) **Social Indicators** asked questions about Minnesota compared to other states and the important issues facing Minnesota.
- 2) **Education** asked about opinions on the quality of public schools in the state, possible reforms, and whether children of respondents attended public school or not.
- 3) **Vouchers** probed the amount of support for allowing parents to choose which school their children would attend.
- 4) **Transportation** asked questions about road salt, road maintenance, signs along highways, rest areas, transit services, government transportation regulations, and priorities in highway improvement projects.
- 5) **Public Safety** asked about familiarity with two anti-crime programs, wearing of motorcycle helmets, and driving under the influence of alcohol.
- 6) **Hazardous Waste** included questions about sources of information on hazardous waste siting.
- 7) **Health Care** included questions about health insurance coverage.
- 8) **Energy** asked respondents about home energy conservation measures.

MEMORIAL STADIUM OR THE METRODOME: A SURVEY OF FOOTBALL SEASON TICKET HOLDERS. (#84-5,2)

The Dome survey was a telephone survey of 1,953 Minnesota Gopher current and former football season ticket holders conducted in Spring 1984 for the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. Respondents were asked which years they had held season tickets, whether they thought the Gopher football games should be played in the Metrodome or Memorial Stadium, if the location would affect whether they would buy season tickets or not, and what the University could do to make the Gopher football games more exciting.

1982 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#83-2,2, see also 83-1)

The 1982 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS) was an omnibus telephone survey of 1068 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents conducted in Fall 1982. Eight different topics were covered.

- 1) **Social Indicators** included questions about: living in the Twin Cities area; how local and state government were doing; the conditions, responsibility for, and rating of public services; and participation in political activities.
- 2) **Economic Policy** included questions about: respondents' past, present, and future economic conditions; and the changes, responsibility for, and level of government financial services and programs.
- 3) **Energy** included questions about energy use, utility bills, and energy saving measures.
- 4) **High Technology** included questions about computer ownership and use, and opinions about video games and arcades.
- 5) **Nuclear War** questions included opinion on defense spending, impact of the threat of nuclear war, likelihood of nuclear war, and opinion about a proposed nuclear weapons freeze resolution.
- 6) **DWI** included questions about the use of alcoholic beverages, the prevalence of drinking and driving, and opinions about driving under the influence of alcohol.
- 7) **Juvenile Justice** focused on questions about juvenile offenders and who should handle juvenile criminal offenses.
- 8) **Emotions** questions asked for recollections of various emotions, the events triggering them, and the extent one's life was judged to be pleasurable or painful.

INDEX

- Business 86-4, 88-2, 88-5, 88-7, 88-18, 88-20, 89-3
- Crime, Criminal Justice System 83-2, 84-1, 84-4, 85-1, 86-2, 87-1, 87-7, 88-3, 88-5, 88-13, 89-15
- Community Surveys 87-4, 87-7, 87-8, 88-5, 88-15
- Computer Usage 83-2, 84-1
- Economy, Economic Well-Being 83-2, 85-1, 85-8, 86-1, 86-2, 86-4, 88-15, 89-5
- Education 84-4, 85-7, 87-4, 87-6, 87-14, 88-3, 88-15, 88-21, 89-1
- Elderly 85-1, 86-2, 87-1, 88-1, 88-23, 89-1, 89-2
- Emotions 83-2, 84-1, 88-23
- Energy 83-2, 84-4
- Environment 84-1, 84-4, 85-1, 85-7, 86-1, 86-2, 86-5, 87-1, 87-6, 88-2, 88-3, 88-7, 88-9, 89-1, 89-4, 89-6, 89-10
- Food Sufficiency 85-1, 86-2, (86-3) 88-3, (88-8)
- Foreign Opinion 88-12
- Gambling 85-1, 85-7
- Government Program Evaluation 83-2, 84-1, 85-1, 85-8, 86-6, 87-1, 87-8, 87-10, 87-11, 87-13, 88-5, 89-2, 89-10
- Health, Health Care 84-4, 85-7, 86-2, 88-1, 88-3, 88-23, 89-1, 89-3
- Housing 84-1, 85-1, 85-8, 87-1, 87-7, 87-8, 87-15, 88-5, 88-15
- Human Services 85-1, 85-8, 86-2, 87-1, 87-6, 87-10, 87-11, 88-5, 88-23, 89-7, 89-8, 89-9
- Library 86-2, 88-14
- Low-Income Population 85-1, 85-8, 86-2, (86-3), 88-3, (88-8), 89-9
- Migration 86-2, 88-23
- Metropolitan Omnibus Surveys 83-2, 84-1, 85-1, 86-2, 87-2, 88-3, 89-2
- Northeast Minnesota 88-2, (88-4), 88-20
- Organization Survey 85-7, 87-9, 89-12
- Participation 85-7, 88-13, 88-23, 89-6
- Patriotism 88-17, 88-24
- Political Candidates 85-7

Recreation 84-5, 85-7, 86-1, 86-2, 86-4, 87-1, 87-5, 87-9, 87-12, 88-15,
89-1, 89-10

Retail Shopping and Entertainment 85-1, 86-4, 88-2, 88-15, 89-1, 89-2

Social Indicators and Quality of Life 83-2, 84-1, 84-4, 85-1, 85-7, 86-1,
86-2, 87-2, 87-6, 88-2, 88-3, 89-1, 89-2

Social Issues 83-2, 84-1, 85-7, 88-17

State Omnibus Surveys 84-4, 85-7, 86-1, 87-6, 88-2, 89-1

Taxes and Tax Compliance 85-7, 86-1, 88-2, 88-10

Telephone Services 85-6, (85-7), 86-1, 86-2, 87-1, 88-2

Transportation and Driving 83-2, 84-1, 84-4, 86-2, 87-1, 87-13, 88-5,
88-23, 89-1, 89-15

University Administration 84-5, 87-14, 87-15, 88-6, 88-19, 88-22, 89-11,
89-13, 89-14, 89-15